

modified. *C. gracilipes* resembles *C. virginianus* in its yellow legs, but is a much larger species, about the same size as *C. blantonii* and *C. longipennis*. On two points *C. gracilipes* differs strikingly from the American species: the large claws are present only on the fore leg of the female, those of the mid and hind legs being small as in the male, and there is only a single spermatheca.

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A NEW PEDIوبيUS PARASITIC ON A THRIPS
(HYMENOPTERA: EULOPHIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—A new species of eulophid chalcidoid, *Pediobius thysanopterus*, is described. This is an internal parasite of the larvae of *Gynaikothrips ficorum* (Marchal), a thrips living in leaf-rolls on fig. The parasite is known from Israel and Egypt.

Very few chalcidoid parasites of thrips have been recorded. The eulophids, a species of *Tetrastichus* Haliday, a few species of *Ceranisis* Walker (= *Thripoctenus* Crawford and probably = *Epomphale* Girault), three species of *Thripoctenoides* Erdős, one species of *Thripobius* Ferrière, and two species of *Goetheana* Girault (= *Dasyscapus* Gahan), with three species of the trichogrammatid *Megaphragma* Timberlake, are all the chalcidoid parasites of thrips listed in the available indices (Thompson, 1951; Peck, 1963; cumulative host-parasite index main-

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tained by the U. S. Department of Agriculture). There are other records of chalcidoid parasites of thrips in the literature, but most of them require re-examination. For instance, the record of the mymarid *Camptoptera pulla* Girault from *Hercothrips* (Girault, 1916). This need not be taken seriously, since the *Camptoptera* was obtained from leaves containing both whiteflies and thrips, and there is no direct evidence that the parasite came from either of them.

It was with the greatest interest that I recently received specimens of a *Pediobius* that is parasitic on thrips from J. C. Hall, Division of Biological Control, University of California, Riverside. This had been reared as an internal parasite of the larva of *Gynaikothrips ficorum* (Marchal), the material originally coming from Rehovot, Israel. A search through the literature turned up one previously overlooked record of another *Pediobius* from a thrips. Risbec (1958) recorded his species *P. dipterae* as a parasite of the larva of thrips in leaf galls on *Psiadia* in Madagascar. *P. dipterae* was originally described (Risbec, 1951) from Senegal as a parasite of dipterous and lepidopterous leaf-miners. It may be that the species Risbec had from leafminers in Senegal and from thrips in Madagascar are not the same. Certainly the figures he gives in the two papers do not look as though they had been made from the same species. If Risbec's thrips parasite is actually a different species from *dipterae*, 1951, it is an undescribed species. However, the *Gynaikothrips* parasite is obviously different from the description of *P. dipterae* Risbec, 1951, and from the figures given for *P. dipterae* Risbec, 1958.

This parasite of *Gynaikothrips* could not be identified by the keys in any of the revisional papers on *Pediobius* that are currently available. These are Waterston, 1915 (African and Persian species), Ferrière, 1933 (South Asiatic species), Masi, 1940 (African species), Risbec, 1958 (African species), Bouček, 1965 (European species), and Burks, 1966 (North American species). Consequently a description of it has been prepared. The host thrips is originally from the Indian Region, in the opinion of Priesner (1964). This parasite has, thus, been studied in comparison with the Oriental species of *Pediobius*. Its closest relative seems to be *P. detrimentosus* (Gahan), which was described from Coimbatore, India, and which has been found to be widely distributed in the Oriental region.

***Pediobius thysanopterus*, n. sp.**

This species agrees with *detrimentosus* (Gahan) in having the median area of the scutellum smooth with the lateral areas longitudinally striate, in having the posterior notaular depressions sculptured, and in having the vertex smooth. They differ in that *thysanopterus* is much smaller, less than 1 mm long, while *detrimentosus* is slightly more than 1.5 mm long; *detrimentosus* has the occipital ridge sharp, while this

species has it poorly defined; and in *detrimentosus* the first gastral tergum occupies $\frac{1}{2}$ the gaster, while it occupies all of it in this species.

Female.—Length, 0.8–0.9 mm. Dorsum of head and thorax shining, jet black; frons, face and genae, thoracic pleura, antennal scapes, legs except tarsi, and gaster dark metallic blue; antennal flagellum and propodeum dark metallic green; basal three segments of each tarsus pale yellow; wings hyaline, veins yellow, darkened at base of marginal vein and on stigmal vein.

Width of head equal to maximum width of thorax; vertex broadly rounded, surface smooth and shining, parascrobal areas below transverse frontal groove very faintly reticulated, almost smooth; face and genae smooth; occipital margin subangulate, distinct carina absent; occiput shagreened; malar groove absent, eyes with sparse, short hairs; width of malar space $\frac{1}{2}$ as great as height of compound eye; dorsal width of an eye $\frac{1}{5}$ width of interocular space at anterior ocellus; antenna with 3 funicular and 2 club segments, apex of club pointed; relative proportionate lengths of parts of antenna—scape, 90; pedicel, 40; first funicular segment, 30; second, 25; third, 25; club, 60; ocellocular line $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as lateral ocellus.

Pronotum with 4 dorsal bristles; mesopraescutum and scutum, including posterior notaular depressions, with scaly sculpture, but this sculpture weak; axillae with faint, irregularly lineolate sculpture; scutellum smooth and shining in median half anteriorly, longitudinal striations present in lateral areas, these converging on posterior third of scutellum and becoming alveolate. Forewing with marginal vein 10 times as long as stigmal, postmarginal and stigmal veins equal in length.

Propodeum smooth, shining; median carinae not quite meeting at base, diverging posteriorly to enclose minute, subspherical neck at apex; propodeal spiracles round, minute, separated from anterior margin of propodeum by a space slightly greater than diameter of a spiracle. Petiole borne at almost a vertical angle to longitudinal axis of gaster; surface of petiole heavily sculptured; petiole stout, as wide as long. Gaster as long as thorax, basal tergum occupying entire dorsal surface of gaster, only minute tip of ovipositor sheath protruding at apex; posterior margin of basal tergum straight on dorsum; dorsal surface of basal tergum smooth and shining, unsculptured.

Male.—Unknown.

Type locality.—Rehovot, Israel [specimens reared in laboratory at Riverside, California].

Type.—U.S.N.M. catalog no. 70850.

Described from 20 female specimens. Holotype and 13 paratypes, reared Sept. 2, 1969, in laboratory at Riverside, California, from material imported from Rehovot, Israel, from larvae of *Gynaikothrips ficorum* (Marchal), Yair Ben-Dov; 6 paratypes, Giza, Egypt, Sept. 20, 1955, reared from *Gynaikothrips ficorum*, A. Nagi. Four paratypes are deposited in the Department of Entomology collection, University of California, Riverside, 2 paratypes in the British Museum (Natural History) collection, London, and the other types are in the U. S. National Museum.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Hall for sending me this interesting species for description.

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CORRECTIONS TO MOSQUITO CATALOG SUPPLEMENTS III AND IV

Inasmuch as the last Mosquito Catalog Supplement to appear under my authorship is now published it seems well to make note of a few errors that have been brought to my attention. I am indebted to Botha de Meillon and J. P. Duret for pointing out some that I did not discover myself. The first number is the journal page, the number in parentheses the page of the original catalog.

Supplement III. *Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash.*, Vol. 69, 1967.

- 215 (241). Raise 241 to stand before *annulirostris*.
- 217 (260). Raise 260 to stand before *sitiens*.
(276). *portesi*—Change "Cenevet" to "Senevet."
- 218 (281). Change "*bisculatus*" to "*bisulcatus*."
- 223 (327). BNI—Change "Barnhard" to "Bernhard."

Supplement IV. *Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash.*, Vol. 72, 1970.

- 150 (187). Change "*seato*" to "*seatoi*." Also index, p. 171.
- 162 (269). Change "*crisovai*" to "*crisovaoui*." Also index, p. 170.
- 163 (272). *kerri*—Insert "Rio Preto" before "Joao Goulard."
(273). *nicroensis*—Change "INM" to "A."

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